J. B. Nipp, of Winfield, was in the city Mr. G. W. Vaughan, Leavenworth, is at

Mr. O. Carter, of Anthony, spent yester-day in the city. Mr. W. H. McAlister, St. Louis, is in the

A. L. Moore, of McPherson, spent yes Mr. John A. Eaton, Winfield, was in the

Mr. Sol Light, St. Louis, is looking up Mr. P. S. Roman, New York, will be in the city for a few days. Mr. C. H. Cunningham, Chicago, will be

in the city for a few days. Robert McFarland left yesterday for Mr. B. L. McClain, traveling passenger agent of the Chicago & Alton, was in the

city yesterday. Mr. F. B. Raymond, of San Francisco, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart at the Metropole.

Mr. Thomas E. Chandler, who has been visiting County Attorney Morris, leaves for his home this morning. Mr. Frank Boynton, of Maniton Springs,

is making a several weeks' visit with the family of Mr. C. W. Graham. Mr. W. F. McIntyre, of Kingfisher, ar-rived yesterday and will spend a few days among his friends in the city.

Misses Mamie and Sadie Hinkle, of Emporis, are the guests of their cousin Lulu Sheppard, during the holidays.

Mr. E. A. Knapp, accompanied by his friend, Mr. H. C. Hudson, left for Topeka yesterday to attend the hospital. Miss Ida Starr, assistant postmistress of Scott City is spending holidays with her friend Miss Bliss, of 423 North Main street. Mr. Matt Grau, business manager Grau's Opera company in The Brigands, January 1 and 2, with matinee 2nd, is in the city.

Mr. Ed. Ludy, cashier of the Crane manufacturing company of Kansas City, is in the city, visiting Mr. J. Giles Smith, of College hill.

Mrs. Mary Miller, corresponding secre-tary of the foreign missionary board of the Methodist Protestant church, is spending a few days with Mrs. W. A. Morris. Mr. Vermilion, of Harris, Harris & Vermilion, is expected home today. Mrs. Vermilion will remain in Iowa for the bal-

suce of the holidays. Dr. John E. Jennings, of San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, is visiting his lather, Mr. J. C. Jennings, commercial agent of the Missouri Pacificat this point.

Dr De Meer, of Salina, Kan., is stopping at the Metropole. He is a friend of Mr. F. II. Farmer of Topeka, and they made a special effort to attend the Albion ban-Mesers. W. C. and J. Green, of the Greet

brick company, have been spending Christ-mas at home, but return today to Pitts-burg, Kausas, where they are completing Mr. L. Charles Miller, who has recently removed to Salt Lake has returned to his first love to spend the holidays. Mr. Mil-ler is prospering in Utah but looks upon Wichita as his home.

Rev. J. M. Frame, of Ottawa, Kans., passed through the city yesterday, ca route to Rose Hill, Butler county, where

he will hold a series of meetings. He was entertained while in the city by the Rey. T. J. Sheppard.

Mr. Harry T West, an old Wichita boy, who is representing the Bunnel Investment company in Kearney, Neb., is home for the holidays. Having grown a beard and proportionately handsomer, he has to introduce himself to his old friends. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gladden and Miss Grace Gladden, of Appleton City, Mo., are visiting the family of their kinsman, Mr.

Nixon Elliott, city. These and Mrs. Elliott and Master Gladden Elliott, made the EAGLE a complimentary visit yesteraft. Mrs. L. A. Peckbam, arrived in Wichita from Chicago Tuesday to spend the holi-days with her sisters-in.law, Mrs. R. Allen Hall and Mrs. P. A. Peckham. Mrs. Hall's

mother came the same evening from Cold-water, Mich., to spend the winter and spring with her daughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

CRAWFORD GRAND. Zanzic gave another exhibition of magic house. Kissel, the zonave driller, and Alberts, the juggler, each did a good act. After the distribution of the presents Zanzie gave an exhibition in the black art. The stage was gorgeously set and the effect was wierd and wonderful. At command all shapes came from the dense carkness to do the binding of the prince. Demons and angels appeared and vanished es quickly and mysteriously as they came, The darkness was so intense that one could easily believe himself peering into the infernal regions where nothing was visible save the flends of carkness and the only sound was the wailings of the lost. Black art with new features will be continued for the week.

THE BRIGANDS.

The Graw opera company opens New Year's night playing two nights and a Thursday matinee The opera is awful funny but the music

The opera is await tunny but the music is charming and of a peculiarly high order of merit. The chorus is numerically large and well classified, the solo parts being few and of secondary importance. "The Brigands" is altogether a taking arragement and will be heard again tomorrow might.—Chattaneaga Times Oct. 12m. night.-Chattanooga Times, Oct. 12tr LADIES AUXILIARY ATTENTION.

There will be a special meeting of the Ladies auxiliary Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Hobbs 251 North Topska, to make further arrangements for the New Year's reception to be given the Y. M. C. A. Let every member who possibly can be present, especially those on the refreshment and reception

committees. Grace H. Love, Sec'y.

A Bit of Skull for a Pocket Piece. Thomas Sheridan, No. 61 Kinzie street: Yes, I carry a piece of my skull in my pocketbook. It is not with the idea that it will pass for currency of the realm, but rather to reme how near a man may get to grim old death and yet make his esrape. How do I happen to have it! Well, a little over two years ago I was a sailor on the schooner A. C. King, and one day while in dock at the foot of Market street the mate and myself were making fast the sheet ropes, when a heavy truss fell from the foreyards and caught me squarely on the head. I didn't see the truss fall, nor can I swear that it hit me, but that is what I was told when I recovered conciousness some weeks later. When the accident befell me I was taken to the Marine hospital, where the sur-geons found they would have to re-move a large portion of the skull in order to give me a show of life. They took out a piece seven inches long and from one half to an inch in width. They filled in the hole with silver, and here I am telling about it and exhibiting a piece of my own skull. You see it is over an eighth of an inch in thickness, and about the size of a dime. Sometimes I feel a little dizzy while walking along the streets, but as a rule I am not much troubled. I am altogether unlitted for the occupa-tion of a snilor, however, and will have to spend the balance of my life on land.—Chicago Tribune.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SHOP GIRLS OF THE METROPOLIS.

They Have Many Trials and Have to Deal with All Sorts of People-Chances fo Promotion-Long Hours and Small Pay. In Private Life.

[Special Corresp

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.-The average New York shop girl is well dressed, there is a trim ess which she affects, and which might serve as an example to many women who are careless and negligent in their attire. Then, too, she arranges her hair becomingly, and that is two-thirds of success in dressing. Her salary is not over large, averaging from \$8 to \$12, but she is accustomed to ecor in many cases doing her own washing in her room, so that she can afford a really effective jacket or hat. The great majority of them have no homes, but live in boarding houses, where they pay from \$5 to \$6 a week, and generally they have a room mate. They rise arly, breakfast at 7, and are expected to be on hand at 8 o'clock in the shop, where the time keeper at his desk notes their punctuality and records it. If they are tardy there is a fine, which is deducted from their salary.

The hardest part of their occupation is the constant standing which, sooner or later, weakens the most hardy of them. If a girl is quick and apt, she is likely to be promoted, as special ability is appreciated here as else where. So that a girl who is able to sell to capricious and whimsical customer an ex-pensive coat or mantle has scored a success, and is spoken of as clever, and this is strong-ly in her favor. There is much small rivalry sales, and a young woman who shows no intalks indifferently, is lucky if she is retained

at all in the employ of an enterprising firm.

If she is a model in the cloak department she must wear a well shaped corset and hold perself with an erect carriage. One girl l know has an almost military bearing and walks with a firm, short step, throwing out her chest and having the air of an officer on dress parade. Then there is the pretty, pi quant brunette, with curly black hair and a plump figure, who handles the expensive imported dresses with as much careless free dom as if they were so much calico. She almost always beguiles her customer. She will expound upon the beauty of a garment, holding up the filmy lace material and thrusting her rounded arms beneath it to show off th effect of the rich pattern. Or, if it is of velher chin and then tell her customer, with a bewitching smile, to note how becoming it is The customer is hopelessly entrapped and

finishes by purchasing it. The cleverest girl is the one who understands how to flatter adroitly, and in a single day this adaptable young woman will have acted fifty different roles. With an invalid she is slow and sympathetic; with a dashing, animated woman, she is brisk and talkative. and with a melancholy, undecided buyer, she is by turns wheedling and positive. All this, of course, is tiresome to an extent, yet it goes far towards securing promotion. If a girl loses her temper with a customer she loses the

ner with it, so that amiability pays. I chanced recently to witness one of the many annoying incidents to which a shop girl is exposed: A lady, who appeared to be perfectly same, approached the ribbon counter and, after inquiring the prices of a dozen parcel and unfolded three yards of pale green

"I would like to exchange this," she said. "But it is already cut," mildly interposed the salesgiri.

"Oh, it will go among the remnants," ob served the other. "This ribbon is not ours," exclaimed the

girl, after a quick inspection. "No, I bought it on Fourteenth street," re plied the lady, placidly. She begged to have

it exchanged, but the salesgurl informed her politicly that it was impossible, in conse-quence of which she departed grumbling. "Do you often come in contact with such cranks? I asked. "Oh! it happens very frequently," she an-

"I should think you would get angry," I it for his good.

"No, that would never do," she said, smil-

I have often noticed the formality existing between the young women in shops. They seldom address each other without the prefix "Miss," and even long acquaintance does not alter this fixed code of etiquette. But when a girl leaves the shop at 6 o'clock work is forgotten, nothing is spoken of that has any bearing upon it, and her friends and associates are usually not those with whom she is thrown

In private life the shop girl is proud and reticent, and frequently she does not wish her occupation to be known. She is passion-ately fond of dancing, and if she can attend a ball her realization of bilss is attained. As rule she is well informed and entirely capable of looking out for herself.

There are, as in every walk of life, two classes: the girl who is eminently proper and the girl who doesn't care. The latter is generally the better dressed, and if some time she disappears from the shop no one remarks it especially, and it is passed almost without a comment, unless she should have the effrontery to drive down to the shop in her elegant brougham and flash her diamo in the faces of her ex-associates.

A shop girl seldom forms any friendship for a clerk or floorwalker; mearly always she is ambitious, desiring a merchant for a hus-band, and one of solid business principles. Working hard for her living she knows the value of money, and does not underrate its importance in a matrimonial venture. I do not wish to assert that the shop girl is mer-

cenary, but she is sensible.

There seems to be an idea prevalent to the There seems to be an idea prevalent to the effect that a shop girl often secures a husband through her position, and that chance acquaintances thus formed are what she looks forward to or expects. Such, in fact, is not the case. The opportunities are fewer than are supposed, and a marriage brought about through such a chance is rare indeed. The largest number of shop girls are from 13 to 80 years of age, the majority marrying during that interval or else going into busi-ness for themselves. There are a half a dozen women whom I could name, who are at pres-ent among the leaders of New York society, and who were once in the ranks, toiling and struggling. Now they have forgotten, and wish others to forget, that they ever filled the bumble position in life occupied by the shop girl. MARIE PETRAVSKY.

SCIENTIFIC SQUIBS.

A further step toward the artificial pro-duction of the diamond has been made by duction of the diamond has been carbon passing an electric current through carbon electrodes in a call containing fine white sand and electrodes, the whole being under con-

Experiments recently made in France with view to discovering the vitality of trichine show that even when exposed to a temperature of 30 degs. to 25 degs. below zero for about two hours the little animals become as lively as ever on a return to normal temper-

It would appear that the most ancient canon of beauty recognized by the Greeks was derived from Polyoletus (\$52-412 B, C.). whose celebrated statue "Doryphorus," the spear bearer, was long known as "canon" from its perfect embediment of the male

An American electrician who happened to visit the Paris patent office claims to have anearthed the fact from some old-records

that barbed wire is not an American inven tion. He says that the invention was first conceived and patented by a Frenchman. Louis Francis Janin, about five years before the first patent was granted by the American

Aluminum is developing its value in another field of usefulness—the manufacture of ship plate. A plate in which 10 per cent, of it i plate. A plate in which 10 per cent. of it is used possesses grout strength, will take a high polish, and is absolutely proof against the corroding action of sea water and the ad-herence of barnacles, sea grass and other similar matter. Gun barrels made of this

The authorities say that the duration of thining flash is not infinitesimal, but that e flash lasts a measurable time. For example, if one sets a camera in rapid vibra-tion and exposes in it a plate so as to receive the impression of the flash, it is found the the impressions appear widened out on the negative, showing the negative to have moved during the time the flash was in ex-

which is designed to remove the pain in cidental to the extraction of teeth. It consists of adjustable, pivotally connected prongs carrying buttons and connected with an electric battery, the buttons being placed on the face over the nerves leading from the teeth to the brain, and a circuit established the moment the tooth extracting instrumen touches the teeth to be removed

Prince Bismarck's skull is now as smooth as a billiard ball.

The czarina, says a Russian corresponder dresses in good taste

The baby king of Spain is the thirteenth of

King George, of Greece, is an inveterate walker and is a familiar figure on the streets King Thantoi, potentate of Annam, is 9 years of age, but fully conscious of the im-portance of his position.

The jewels owned by the king of Siam are valued at \$3,000,000 in cold cash, and he even has an umbrella worth \$2,000.

Queen Victoria is very fond of Scotch ar-ticles of diet. She likes oatmeal in every form, and eats it for breakfast and dinner. Little Princess Wilhelmina, heir to th

Dutch throne, has mastered Dutch and Ger man and is now diligently studying French. Prince Christian, the oldest son of the crown prince of Denmark, who is at present serving his year in the ranks of the common soldier, is the tallest prince in Europe

Isabella, of Alcantara, late princess imperial of Brazil, is in her 44th year. Her marriage to the Count d'Eu took place in 1864 They have three children, of whom the eld est is the young Prince Pierre, now 14 years of age.

The Prince of Wales intellectually may not be one of the greatest geniuses, but he has not only tact, but a wonderful capacity for exercising picturesque courtesy. At Cairo the idea occurred to him to head the British troops, and at their head to salute the knedive of Egypt at the head of the Egyptian troops. It was all done on the spur of the moment. It came as a surprise. It delighted the khe-

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

Don't tell the faults or cute sayings of your hild in his presence. Don't deceive or frighten (by bugbears)

Don't manifest a spirit of partiality. Children are sure to detect this

Don't encourage in a small child that for which you will punish him when older.

When you promise a child something, don't forget to fulfill the promise to the letter. Don't be constantly meaning a child with "I'll whip you," or "I'll put a stick over you." Don't trample mercilessly under foot the wishes of a child, but respect them as far as

Don't ever let him see in you a trace of the "I'm-bigger-than-you-and-you've-got-to-mind" spirit.

Don't punish a child in anger, but let him know that you dislike the task, but perform Don't do and say things for the sake of

causing him to show anger and then scold Don't my "Oh, do hush up!" or "Don't bother me with so many questions," when a

child questions you. Don't feel it beneath your dignity to give a child the reason for a refusal, if practicable so to do; if it is not, your former conduct should have inspired such confidence toward you that he will cheerfully submit though ne does not understand your motives.-New England Farmer.

STORM INDICATIONS.

Soot burning on back of chimney. Wild geese flying over in great numbers. Coal burning alternately bright and dim. The weather usually moderates before

Distant sounds heard with distinctness dur-

Red clouds at sunrise, and the aurora when very bright. Peafowl utter low cries before a storm and

relect a low perch. Domestic animals stand with their heads from the coming storm.

Oxen or sheep collecting together as if they were seeking shelter. Fire always burns brighter and throws out more heat just before a storm, and is hotter

during it. It is said that blacksmiths select a stormy day in which to perform work that requires

extra heat. When a heavy cloud comes up in the southrest and seems to settle back again look out

for a storm. - Old Saws.

To Satisfy Insurance Companies. Have you heard the story of the rub ber hose bought for the infirmary? It was a coil of hose to hang in the hall, to be used in case of fire. One day they took it down in order to sprinkle the lawn, but as soon as the water was turned on it burst in half a dozen places. The infirmary directors were raging. They took the hose back to the rubber store and demanded an explanation. The proprietor of the store said that he had sold it in good fath, supposing it to be a good article. In order to satisfy himself he wrote on to the manufacturer, who re plied that the hose was simply an ornamental article, made to hang up in facories "to satisfy insurance require nents." And so there is hose made that is to be looked at, not used. Here is a ig factory, and its owner, supposing hat in case of fire he can turn on twenty ines of hose at once, is putting his trust a rotten, good for nothing pipe. Beter inspect all these emergency hose line

once.-Cincinnati Times-Star.

Jake-I tell you what, Bob, Stevens just be getting rich. Bob-You don't say! What business

s he in? Jake-He's in the trunk business. But he has ten sons, and they're all baggage this, say all the flattering things you can men on the Crescent railroad.—Harper's invent, and attribute to him every saintly grace and virtue. Without regard | A. GLUICK.

A PROFITABLE CHARITY.

CHEAP RESTAURANTS FOR THE POOR OF AUSTRIA'S CAPITAL

Ton Central Cooking and Esting Hos in Vienna Carried on at a Profit-The Prices Paid and the Custom

burning need of the working classes in Lon-don, and what has been put into practice, as a solitary experiment, in Battersea, has ex-isted in Vienna on an elaborate scale for not less than seventeen years, and is just now un ergoing a further expansion.

An association, under the patronage of the Empress Elisabeth, called Erster Wiener Volkskuchen-Versin, opened in 1878 a cen-tral cooking kitchen for the benefit of the present moment in this capital. The parent institution recently transferred its offices and one of its kitchens to a spacious building of or retaliation; but all personal feeling its own, erected at the cost of 40,000 florins, will be lost in the service of Christ." while the other kitchens and eating houses are still in hired premises.

METHOD OF ORGANIZATION.

These kitchens are distinct from the soup kitchens, of which we have many in Vienna. As to these it is unnecessary to say more than that soup, tea, coffee and bread are served morning and evening at fixed prices. Several million cups of tea are thus yearly sold, and the institution, which is worked by the

porting from the beginning.
The Wiener Volkskuchen Verein has 373 life members (or founders), who gave 500 florins each; ordinary members subscribe yearly between 1 and 5 florins (2 to 10 shilljearly between I and 3 norms (2 to 10 smil-ings). The 40,000 florins spent on the new building were provided in commemoration of the emperor's jubilee of forty years' reign. The kitchen appointments are provided from the founders' donations, and the association requires no monetary help to carry it on; in-deed, it even makes a small profit, which inted in the year 1888 to 1,823 floring (about £182). This surplus will be used in creasing the quantity of meat and daintisupplied to the customers. The money turned over in 1838 was not less than 400,000 floring (£40,000), and this sum, as all the others I shall use, refers only to the five kitchens kept by the Erster Wiener Volkskuchen Verein so that the total must be doubled if appli

to all the kitchens existing in Vienns.

The association is under the manager of a committee of ladies and gentlemen Meals are served in each of the kitchens three times a day-from 6 to 8 in the morning, from half-past 11 till 2, and from 6 till halfpast 8 in the evening. On each occasion two lady members of the committee, or two mem-bers of a "supporting committee" of young adies, can be seen in the kitchen during the whole time it is open. One of the ladies sells tickets, without which no customer can be served; while the other lady superintends the serving out of the dishes, corresponding to the tickets, by the paid servants of the asso ciation. There are tickets for one kreuze tequal to the fifth part of a penny), for which ten decigrams of good bread can be bought; there are tickets for three kreuzers (the price of a plate of soup), for four kreuzers (the price of a plate of vegetables), for nine kreuzers (the price of a portion of meat, with vegetables), and for eight kreuzers (the price of a portion of "mehlspeisen"). The greate sum any visitor can spend in a kitchen at dinner time is twenty-five kreusers (fourpence farthing), as the menu for each day consists of soup, meat with vegetables, joints and sweets; but it has never occurred that a customer has required two sorts of meat, as

FEEDING 10,000 EACH DAY. The average cost of a dinner at the three is eighteen kreuzers threepence three farthings, including bread; and the average cost of a supper is ten kreuzers (twopence), and for that a piece of meat, with vegetables, left from dinner, can be had, as of fresh cooked dishes only vegetable soup is served in the evening, besides tea and bread as at hyperfect in the morning. What bread, as at breakfast in the morning. What a variety of dishes, however, is in the yearly menu of the association! A calendar is pub lished, giving the four dishes prepared for dinner for each day of the year. Not less than fifteen kinds of soup, states different vegetables, fifteen kinds of ordinary meat, five of roast meat, two of fish, six of salads, and twenty-nine of "Mehlspeisen," are mentioned in this list, as well as in the list of re cipes published by the association for the use of its own cooks and of those who voluntarily assist in the cooking in order to learn the art. The portions are regulated by weight and measure, and care is taken that the food shall be as savory, palatable, nourishing and wholesome as can be found on the table of any middle class family. There is no broken

ens of the poor can afford to buy a good art Such low prices as ticle in the cheapest market.

Nearly 5,000 persons sit down to dinner every day in the five kitchens of the Central association and 5,000 more in the other kitchens, and nobody is able to distinguish between the workman who pays for his dinner out of will make this week on all Holl his earnings and the poor student or needy day Goods will give all competiman, woman or child who are given the tors a fright. tickets by the Vienna burgomoster, the Association for the Relief of Students, the Society for the Feeding of Hungry School Chil-dren, or by some benevolent private indi-vidual. It is becoming the fashion in Vienna to give alms in the form of tickets for the Volkskuchen instead of in money. Whoever enters one of the kitchens must be either p ided with a ticket or must buy it, and be PLUSH GOODS, can then sit down in a warm and well we ated room, at a clean table, and be treated in a manner that can give him no feeling of bumiliation. Whoever likes to take home food in his own vessels can do so three times a day. The number of kitchens is constantly increasing, so that the poorer districts will soon have two or three each.—Visana Letter in London Standard.

Literal.

"Great" and "large" are synonyms, but they are not precise equivalents. A large man may not be a great man. In fact, syn-onyms, so called, are seidom exactly synony-

An American woman living in Japan had an accomplished native steward, who did the marketing and general shopping for the fam-ily, and once a month rendered a caroful ac-count of all expenditures, made out in English and Japanese.

One day the good woman was astonished

to find a charge for "forty-four yards black entrails." It was preposterous, she declared; the house was not a stome factory.

The steward intened to what she had to my. Then he went into the next room, and re-turned with a smile of triumph and with an open dictionary in his hands. He pointed to the translation: "Entrails, lining." The women remembered her new black silk dress, and allowed the item.-Youth's

Consecrated Feelings A young monk came one day to his father superior and asked: "Father, what is it to be dead to self?" The father replied: "I cannot explain it now; but I have a duty to perform. Brother Martin died last week, and is buried in the churchyard of our order. Go to his grave, and, standing close beside it, repeat in a loud, clear voice, all the good things you ever heard about him. After

to truth, and report the result to mu."

The young monk went away to do also bidding, wondering what all this could mean. Soon he returned, and the father asked him what had transpired. "Why nothing," replied the young man. "I did as you told me, and that was all."

"Did Brother Martin make no reply?" asked the superior. "Of course he did asked the superior. "Of course he did not, for he was dead," said the monic The elder shook his head thoughtfully, saying: "That is very strange. Go again to-morrow at the same hour, and repeat at the grave side all the evil you eve

your mind can imagine, and report the result to me." Again the young man obeyed, and brought back the same report. He had heaped unlimited abuse on the head of poorer classes. It has now five such kitchens poorer classes. It has now five such kitchens in different districts of the city. Several reply. "From Brother Martin you may district associations, founded later on the learn," said the father, "what it is to be same principle, have established five more dead to self. Neither flattery nor abuse such kitchens, among them one where food is specked according to the Jewish rites, so that disciple who is dead to self will be insensible to these things. Neither voice nor hand will ever be lifted in self defense Rev. G. H. Hubbard.

heard concerning Brother Martin. Add to that the worst slander and calumny

The sallow faced Celestials in this city are more particular as regards their diet

than most people suppose.

One of them, who enjoys the distinction of being the weakhiest in town, came into a down town oyster bouse the other night, took his seat at the marble topped table and asked the waiter for a "law." The deft, white aproned waiter stroked his smooth shaven chin reflectively and replied: "A what?"

"A law," repeated John, "law oysters. "Oh, yes," and soon a plate of the tempting bivalves, reposing in their shells, lay before him. He removed the lemon and sprinkled a copious supply of sugar over them and began his attack. As he walked to the counter, paid his bill and departed, the waiter smiled aloud with a "Well, that's one way to eat oysters."-Portland (Me.) Express.

Another Bomano Several years ago a young Englishman, who had just landed in this country, sought employment in Chicago. He appeared to be fairly well educated, and was of gentlemanly bearing. He declared, on more than one oc-casion when he applied for work, that he was willing to do almost anything—all he wanted was a chance. He confessed, however, that he was not competent to perform work that required any great degree of skill, and, as a last resort, began to work in a butcher's shop. Although immeasurably superior, in-tellectually, to his associates, he did not hold himself above them, but strove to make the most of his situation, and, above all, to may ter every detail of the trade. He saved hi money, became known as an authority on cutting up meat, and, in fact, was at one time summoned before court to give expert testimony in a case involving the assauina-

One day recently, shortly after the youn man had opened a shop of his own at 743 North Saystleld street, a business looking "Is Mr. John De Vere in?"

"That's my name," the young butcher an "I have thrilling news for you. Your

grandfather is dead, and you are now the owner of Three Oaks castle. Come with me." and there was much rejoicing among the cleaver men.

Mr. De Vere returned to England, and

dispatch in the papers the other day an nounced the fact that he had been knighted Loin.-Arkansaw Traveler.

SOME MORE RACKET!

Among Books and Hollday Goods.

We make it because we like to meat and no drippings from restaurants or turn the stock into money quickly the houses of the rich, as the cooking kitch and turn things to your benefit.

THE ENTERPRISE

TOYS, DOLLS

BRIC-A-BRAC EOOKS AND NOVELTIES

Are only so much merchandise and we find we have too much, and merchandise never stays long with us. (That's a thing we never were good at, getting and keeping too much.) So commencing

Tomorrow Morning

We shall sell all Holiday Goods at prices that will move them quickly. Don't wait till all the good things are picked over.

And convince yourself that you can save a great deal by buying your Holiday presents at

THE ENTERPRISE.

152 NORTH MAIN,

Propr.

R.T. BRAN, President R. R. POWEGY V.Pres

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Paid-up Capital, \$250,000 Surplus, 50,000

SH KOHN, A WOLIVER, MW LEVY, LA WALTON, ST TUTTLE, NF NIEDER-LANDER, WR TUCKER, JOHN DAVIDSON, JUNUAN,

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Do a General Banking, Collecting

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